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By *lay*, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter; 10 per cent. discount for payment in advance, and 10 per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD. (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are Mr. JOHN HARRIS, and Mr. W. H. BALL, Collectors, Sydney; Mr. ———, Balmain; Mr. WILLIAM TREES, Bathurst; Mr. LARSEN WHITE, Windsor; Mr. HUGH TAYLOR, Parramatta; Mr. A. W. LAYBROOK, Naitland and Bollnisi; Mr. JOHN BROWN, Campbelltown; Mr. JOHN COLEMAN, Parramatta; Mr. THOMAS W. FALKNER, Deputy Postmaster, Wollongong; Mr. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, Goulburn; Mr. JOHN MCKINLAY, Postmaster, Cassilis and Merion; Mr. ———, Queensland; Mr. THOMAS HORE, Deputy Postmaster, Singleton and Jerry's Plains; Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER, Deputy Postmaster, Liverpool; Mr. ———, Berri; Mr. ROBERT DAVISON, for the District of Yana; Mr. THOMAS DOWSE, for the District of Yana; Mr. JOHN HOULIDING, Postmaster, Raymond Terrace; Mr. PIERCE HEGARTY, Muschlebrood; Mr. HORATIO TOZER, Port Macquarie; Mr. HARRY ALDERSON, Clarence River; Mr. JOSEPH LYNN, Port Phillip; CAPTAIN THOM. LAUNCESTON, and Van Diemen's Land; Mr. WILLIAM BARNER RHODES, Wellington, for Port Nicholson, and Cook's Straits, New Zealand, who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of Mr. KEMP AND PATRICK, who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1861.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is published every Morning (Sundays excepted), at the Quarters and the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods only our Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid, or they will not be taken in.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for a week insertion.

VOL. XIX. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1845. No. 2420.

2088 ISAAC SIMMONS,
City Mart, George-street.

Dixon-street, bottom of Liverpool-street.
N. B.—The trade supplied with Alkali; also
the best price given for all qualities of Tallow.
2305

PRINTING TYPES.—A found of second-hand Long Primer is for sale at the old Office 532

ious qualities, suitable for
WILLIAM C. BOTTS
Harbour. 2125

Education for about
good mares, within
money. Apply to P.
2172

persons, desirous of improving their horse stock and cattle, to this sale; and to the gentlemen recently arrived from India, the opportunity purchasing is particularly recommended, as an one is not likely to occur again.

head, and worm, are of copper,—and about

ten households full of wash from pouches. The parties are known.

THE "HEROLD"—The immigrants by the *Herold* have nearly all gone off with a celebrity almost unexampled; very few now remain on board, the majority having been disposed of on the first day appointed for their distribution, and at a much higher rate of wages than in preceding ships. The unsatisfied demands for immigrants by the *Herold* prove that a further supply of servants is greatly needed.

COMMITTEES—William Mayely, a hired servant, late in the employ of Alderman Flood,

was yesterday committed by Mr. Stirling, to take his trial for stealing several calf-skins belonging to Mr. Flood. It appeared from the evidence, that the skins in question had been entrusted to the prisoner to bring to Sydney from one of Mr. Flood's stations, at New England, and that on arriving in Sydney, instead of delivering them to his employer, the prisoner sold them for his own advantage.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.
(From our various Correspondents.)

LOWER HAWKESBURY.
WOLFOOD, 1st FEBRUARY.—The late rains and still cold weather have done much detrimentally to render the ground in good condition for the plough. Our Wolfwood land turns up beautifully, and we are pleased to see so large a prospect of success. The weather has been so during the winter, and the season's effects we have, generally speaking, as little to complain of as most districts; we wish it were possible, or even probable, to see through time's long vista the future of the land, and how much labour would be eventually repaid by one of those golden harvests, in a pecuniary sense, which, until lately, concerned his health and useful occupation. The yearly master of the ticket-of-leave holders took place at the Police Office yesterday, and, considering the number of indulgences and the long distance from which the men have to travel, the men's appearance and subsequent good con-

dict during the few hours that the reins of discipline were supposed to be relaxed, speaks more creditably for their self-respect, as well as for the character of the police, than the proportion of whom were more respectably attired. In this latter particular there is an observable improvement; and considering the adverse intervening period since they were last collected, the improvement is all the more remarkable. Under unusual depression, speaks more favourably for the character of the body than any other particular we could adduce. Our Police Office was the scene of unusual exertion, and the Police Office was, in a case of some importance, the particular theatre of the exertion. The exertion, which, not having been enabled to attend, we have not correctly ascertained: indeed, the almost absence of anything worth recording in this department of our correspondence renders it difficult to select a particular period, or precise period, for the height of a charge worth mentioning. The strange deficiency in the police establishment is by no means corresponding with the use it might be presumed to

A present the Wollombi force consists of a lock-up keeper, who is stationary, and a single constable, who is almost so—and this is a very seriously deficient force. The extremely scattered portion of the territory, where events may happen and almost be forgotten, is the strongest arm of the law, as it is the only one which is not crippled. I have been so fully that the Warden has at length received a reply from the county member, William Foster, Esq., that he will support the Government's Excellency with the resolutions (and a petition framed thereupon) passed at the late public meeting, on the conduct of the police magistracy, and we may consequently look forward to an early investigation of the matter. We are sorry to hear that the Government has decided to discontinue that sickening system prevalent in the quarter, another death having occurred yesterday under circumstances as distressing as the last. The epidemic of influenza lately been more general and seasonable than formerly past, has within the last few days shifted round to the old variable quarter, and with this, and the more general prevalence from present indications (10 P.M.) leads us to

believe that we shall be unseasonably interrupted by rain. The weather is, however, so abundant in moisture—an ingredient which, in the present state of agricultural pursuits, we can very well dispense with. From some accounts received last night, we find that the corn is in a very good state of growth, the suffering largely from a lack of moisture during very lately, when the gently descending rains had soaked the ground, and the herbage is in some places the same state to be all but dried up, whilst for the last six or eight months our principal drawback has been a want of the necessary quantity of the usual, though we are not sure of the value, of the considerable disappoinment appears to have taken hold of the public mind, in consequence of the continued and protracted delay in the re-estimation of the price of wheat. We are, however, hoped, long since, to have seen this necessary

appendage to the police duties in full operation again, and have still to regret that this absence from the streets has caused a considerable amount of annoyance and disadvantage to the community generally. In districts like our own, where so much depends upon the authority upon the spot, to compel the full-attendance of the police is a measure of necessity, we suffer extremely from the want of so necessary a power; and whilst regretting that there is a paramount necessity for its restoration, we are glad to see that the Council of Requests is once more under weight, that mutual confidence must continue in a measure a very shy commodity, and consequently, a very small number must be put upon our dealings with, under such circumstances, would neither be necessary or polite. To trust His Excellency's wisdom, and to rely upon the ready execution, by the King's Commissioner, of the Council's wishes.

Appeal at the Wollembic, which was estimated at 700, and passed for the McDonald Liver portion of our extensive district. The new post regulation, which has been in force since the 1st of January, the unreasonable arrival of the mail at late an hour in the evening, even in summer, is pregnant with inconvenience; and if continued through the winter months will prove a serious annoyance both to contractors and recipients. By some fortuitous circumstance the mail arrived this evening an hour earlier, but this unlooked for advance can only beguiling an expectation of future expedition, which, unless by some unlooked for good fortune, can occur but very seldom. We have not time to detail the various inconveniences in consequence of representations made to parliament; but who complainants are, or who the *dissenter* in question is, our repeated and fruitless inquiries have hitherto failed to solve; in seeking the cause of the delay, the parties most interested in the mail delivery,

we should be very thankful to return to last year's hours, of which we earnestly request Mr. Postmaster-General's aid in making his earliest possible convenience, for which we will write ourselves his obliged. The late additional fall in the price of wheat in the Maritime Provinces, and the consequent rise in our outgoing which so lately threatened to increase the magnitude of our wheat stocks. We trust that this timely holding-in will convince Messieurs the millers, that they must not have the figure, so that they can "live and let live," whilst they afford remuneration to the industrious cultivator, they may arrive at the honest and equitable conclusion, to pay for their grain themselves, by giving a little near the market.

GOLLAURN.
FEBRUARY 10.—On Friday, the 7th instant, the Lord Bishop of Australia arrived in the town-

ship about twelve o'clock, and, according to public notice, proceeded to consecrate the church. The weather during the early part of the day was not very promising; but notwithstanding there was a very good attendance. The church has been fitted up according to the appointed order, having pews, communion table, pulpit, reading-desk, Bibles, and Book of Common Prayer.

personally acquainted with either of the gentlemen alluded to; but am credibly informed that the latter is allowed a salary by government of £200 per annum, *boat, crew, rations &c.*, for the purpose of performing the duties of such office. Now, Gentlemen, if such be the case, what can be the reason *vessels* are not boarded and their clearances inspected, and sometimes a search made for any illicit goods that may be on board; thus, in some measure, preventing smuggling being carried on to the extent in which it is, and by which injustice to fair dealer suffers. It is a notorious fact, that

there are several private stills at work in the Hunter River district; and although I cannot speak as to the truth of the proceeds being sent here, I am informed that large portions of it are conveyed by the coasters to Sydney. *My* considers whatever is boarded by the customs on any other boat, either on entering or going out of the harbour; thus making the situation of the party, whose place it is to perform such duties, a complete sinecure; and the traders on our river coast of the manner in which they are allowed to arrive and leave the port without the slightest search or interference on the part

the authorities. Apologising for thus intruding
on you, and trusting that this may be the
means of allaying the evil,
I remain, Gentlemen,
Yours, respectfully,
A FAIR TRADE
Pattison River, February 11.

to the Editor of the *San Francisco Herald*, and to the Editor of the *Los Angeles Herald*. In the letter from Mr. E. S. Hall, on land as an export, which appeared in your paper of the 18th instant,—Then there is flax, which some of our friends would like to grow, and which I am afraid it would want toughness of fibre, from the aridity of our climate.

If I were to make such a random remark to you, I should be sure to be called a pessimistic. Mr. Hall would be ready enough to tell me I know nothing about them, and would warn me not recklessly to cast obstructions in the way of improvements which there is already doing. Yet I should have hit much nearer the truth, as I will show here before I have done than he has succeeded in doing. The aridity of our climate would be a disadvantage relative to the hope of gain from such culture, were the largeness of the plant or the richness of the seed the principal consideration; but the toughness of fibre is the most important property for proper utilization, and is well adapted to the climate.

Vegetable substances, as, as regards their constituents, usually arranged into three classes: those in which carbon is united with hydrogen and oxygen, as in the case of the constituents water; those in which the oxygen is

in excess of that proportion, and those in which the oxygen is *minus* of that proportion. Woody fibre, gum, starch, and sugar are of the first kind, the various resins and oleaginous products of the second; and oleaginous products of the third. In an arid climate woody fibre and gum succeed better than starch and sugar; because, while the oxygen and hydrogen exist in each in the aqueous proportion, the two former contain these elements in an excess, and are therefore better adapted; the two latter in a larger proportion, than the carbon. Woody fibre and gum, however, thrive well in all New South Wales, if we may judge from the quantities of tough eucalypti and acacias; starch only in moderate

will enjoy more hydrogen. Tannic, tartaric and malic acids, require an abundance of oxygen, but the amount of hydrogen is moderate. Those plants therefore which produce the tannin, the tartaric and malic acids, and the color of the vine and the apple-tree, the orange and lemon, will, so far as they are acridiferous, thrive anywhere throughout the coldest, and the hottest in the driest parts; but, in so far as they are desirable that they should ripen, their fruitfulness will be in proportion to the amount of warm situation, not too dry. In short, climate, and soil considered, (soil is another thing), this is just the country for them. The oils again, should any will not do so well here, because they are the products of the warm countries, and in their prosperous development require a very excessive portion of hydrogen. I believe

I am borne out by fact; the countries which produce olive oil being moist and (as required) little oxygen warm; so with flax, rice, coconuts, etc., etc. The plantations of India under minor circumstances not now to be noticed, which modify these conclusions, in particular the difference of temperature and of moisture at different seasons of the year.

Well, then, flax is woody fibre; linen, fine twine; and the purest, toughest, and longest of all the plants. The plant called the buckler cloth, or the lonses, are pure woody fibre. The analysis of this shows that the quantities of hydrogen and oxygen absorbed and assimilated for its production are so proportioned to each other, as to be equivalent to the quantity of water, and to the carbon, with which they unite, as to

common expectation that the less water with which a plant is fed, the firmer and tougher should be its fibre. If there be exceptions, they arise from peculiarities of organization; but the tall, strong, and close-grained woods, pre-eminently the *Pinus strobus*, show them to be none. In the exception to the general rule, the fibre of a flax plant is not an exception any more than the trees which we value for the strength of their woody fibre, is sufficiently proved by the fact, that it is abundant in an indigenous state in almost co-extensive with these trees, though not in the same degree. I have said some letters on the subject of its cultivation in April and May last,—which letters have been followed up in the *Colonial Library* and

John, by the indelible Gaffer Gray, who was in the *Australian* by the super-casual title of "John" - I had in my possession a very superior sample of Australian growth, brought from the interior and I have seen in my friend Gaffer's hands a sample, much inferior in size, but equally good quality in fibre, picked up by him on the 26th Dec. at a distance of 100 miles of Sydney. The sample first mentioned is a very superior specimen, a little too ripe. It is evident, therefore, that we have the native plant ripening, according as the climate of the Snowy Mountains or that of Sydney requires, in April and in December, and no doubt in other parts of the continent, and I am confident that the specimen was picked up in most rich and arid soil.

be attained, and, therefore, it proves desirable in the summer; the latter found in more ordinary in the thick wooded bush, and, therefore, did not live in the tree so well; but as it was dispersed, therefore, in a considerable tract, it must have grown there as a common tree.

There are, however, several things connected with the inorganic constituents of the soil which enter into the composition of flax deserving attention. It is enough at present to say that like wheat, it extracts a large quantity of valuable salts from the soil; and as the plant is wholly carried of the ground, it becomes an exhausting crop, and renders it proper that a two or three years' rotation of leguminous and other less impoverishing crops be made, should intervene between the flax, before repeating flax, even on the richest lands, and although manured.

GILES.

letter appears in the London Times relative to the water cure, and signed by the Earl of Lichfield, Sir G. Webster, Bart., and twenty other gentlemen of England, including Masters of Art, Captains, and others of the first respectability, now resident at Graefenberg, near Friedwalden, strongly recommending the system from their own experience and that of others. The subscribers enter into a variety of instances of the extraordinary efficacy of the cure that have fallen under their own observation, or may be otherwise attested. They say "at different persons of the last age—1835.

PERSONS OF THE LAST YEAR, 1970, FROM THE 18% OF

BIRTH.
On the 8th instant, at Lansdowne, Goulburn the lady of N. C. Phillips, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.
At Bridgewater, near Hobart Town, on Thursday, the 9th ultimo, after a short illness Doctor Williamson, the medical officer in charge of that station, and formerly of Morpeth on the Hunter River. The friends of Doctor Williamson in New South Wales will cordially unite in the universal regret which has been shown by the sister colonists at the premature death of this lamented young gentleman.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION

*We insert for the information of the public a
abstract of all the public sales which take place*

THIS DAY.

MR. R. FAWCETT.—At his Rooms, at half
past 10 o'clock, Haberdashery, Shoes, Hat
Kets, &c.

MR. S. P. SLOAN.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock
Sheep, Cattle, and Wool.


MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 1
o'clock, Glassware, Window Glass, Paper
Hangings, Reticule Baskets, Amenice, &c.

MR. BRUN.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock
Cottage and Land on the Liverpool Road
two Farms, Hoop Iron, Daguerstotype Plate
and Camera, &c.

MR. S. LYONS.—At the Cattle Market, at
1 o'clock, Milch Cows.

MR. BRUN.—At the Cattle Market, at 1
o'clock, Milking Cows.

MR. W. G. MOON.—At his Rooms, this evening,
Books, Engravings, Stationery, &c.

FOR BOYD TWOY OLD BAY.

THE regular Packet
EDWARD
 will sail on Tuesday, the 26th
 instant Freight is 6d per
 cwt.; no spirits or fermented liquors taken on
 cargo Apply to
MR. MOUTRY,
 Duke's Wharf

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE Packet Schooner
Martha and Elizabeth
 A Devil, will leave Kel-
 lick's Wharf on Tuesday
 next 18th instant. Apply on board (having
 excellent accommodation for passengers).
 2558 SHEPPARD AND ALLEN

FOR PORT NICHOLSON AND
NELSON.
THE packet SCHOONER
STAR OF CHINA,
Thomas Tuiley, master, will
be open to receive freight till
ten o'clock, Saturday morning.
JOHN GIBBLE,
SOLR. 21st street.

February 14.

202, RIVER-ROAD.
9463

FOR SINGAPORE.
TO SAIL IMMEDIATELY.

 **THE FINE SCHOONER**
MUNFORD,
At, 168 tons, Captain Orr
For freight or passage, apply

or steorage, apply to
J. B. METCALFE.
February 13. 1908


FOR LONDON DIRECT,
LOADING AT ROTTS' WHARF,
THE regular trader first-class
ship **PALESTINE**

Alexander Sim, Commander, having the greater part of her dead weight on board, has commenced taking in wool.

For light freight only, or passage, apply to the Captain, on board; or to the undersigned, who will store wool for this ship, free of expense, until it can be received on board.

WILLIAM C. ROYDS

February 13. 2025

 **THE** fast-sailing CUTTER
COMET
Will leave Brodie and Craig's
Wharf on Monday, February
17th, for the William River and Clarence

**WESLEYAN CENTENARY CHAPEL
YORK-STREET.**
ON SUNDAY NEXT, the 15th in-
stant, (the Anniversary of the opening
of the above Chapel) sermons will be preached,
and collections made to liquidate the debt

The Rev. Edward Sweetman will preach in the morning, service to commence at eleven o'clock; and

The Rev. Benjamin Hurst, in the evening, service to commence at half-past six o'clock.

On Monday evening, the 17th instant, a Public Tea Meeting will be held in the School Room under the Chapel: tea to be on the

able at half-past six o'clock precisely; the whole of the proceeds to be applied in aid of the Trust fund. Tickets may be procured on application to the Rev. J. McKenny, York-street; the Rev. D. J. Draper, Prince-street; the Rev. B. Hurst, Pitt-street; or, to any of the Trustees of the chapel; or to the Leaders of the Society.

Commisariat Office,
Sydney, 18th February, 1866.
NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders,
in duplicate, will be received at this
Office until Tuesday, the 18th instant, at
noon, for the conveyance to New Zealand,
either by steam or sailing vessel or vessel, of
a detachment of troops, consisting of 200 men.

The Tenders to state the charge for the conveyance of the said troops to their destination, or the rate for the hire of the vessel or vessels by the month, the undersigned reserving to himself the power of accepting the Tender by either of the modes above-men-

Further particulars may be obtained on application at this Office.

T. W. RAMSAY,
Dep. Com. Gen.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE Packet Schooner
WATER

 T. Birkenhaw, is under engagement to leave on Saturday, 13th instant,—having excellent accommodation for passengers. Apply on board, at Wilson's Wharf; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

AMERICAN REPORT ON THE WHALE FISHERY.

Brought in by James Arnold, of Massachusetts. The Committee on the subject of the Whale Fishery, report—

That, from tabular schedules accurately kept at New Bedford, your Committee estimate the whole number of vessels employed in the Whale Fishery at 650;—tonnage 193,000 tons, and manned by 16,000 officers and men. Of these vessels, we estimate 360 are employed in the Sperm whale, and the remaining 290 vessels, in the common Whale Fishery.

To outfit and equip these vessels on each voyage which they perform, among other materials, are the following:—

1,300,000 barrels of iron-hooped casks worth \$1 40 per brl. \$1,820,000
To make these will require 7,554,000 staves, at \$33 per thousand 474,672
5,223 tons of iron hoops, at \$100 per ton 522,300
4,564,000 ft. of southern pine heading, at \$25 per thousand 114,100
Cooper's labour, making 1,300,000 brls. casks 708,928

137,000 brls. beef and pork, estimated value for last ten years \$10 per brl. 1,270,000
106,800 brls. flour, at \$6 640,800
32,500 bushels corn, average price for last ten years, 70 cents 22,750
6,500 bushels beans, at \$1 25 8,125
1,300,000 lbs. manufactured tobacco, at 11 cts. 143,000
1,300 try pots, at \$60 78,000

650,000 lbs. rice, at \$3 per 100 lbs. 49,500
56,000 bushels potatoes, at 35 cts. 19,600
325,000 lbs. cheese, at 8 cts. 26,000
325,000 lbs. butter, at 17 cts. 55,250
312,000 lbs. dried apples, at 4 cts. 12,480
3,900 brls. vinegar, at \$3 12,480
6,500 brls. tar, at \$2 25 14,650
3,350 whale boats, at \$60 199,000
2,600 sets of oars (6 oars in each boat), at \$10 26,000
300,000 feet pine boards, at \$30 per thousand 60,000

4,330,000 lbs. sheathing copper and nails, at 24 cts. 1,039,200
3,000,000 yards domestic cottons and prints, at 10 cts. 300,000
Estimated amount paid for labour of carpenters, caulkers, riggers, block and sailmakers 1,248,000
Blacksmiths' bill for stock and work 291,000
Clothing for the men and slop for the voyage, including 65,000 pair shoes, 1,704,000 lbs. cordage and twines, at 13 cts. 745,300
Of this sum 4 cts. per lb. or 1 gill for labour of ropemakers at home, say \$248,400
24,540 pieces foreign duck, at \$19 471,260
14,800 pieces light ditto, at \$9 133,200
592,000 gallons molasses, averaging 23 cts. 148,000

404,000 lbs. sugar, at 3 cts. 39,200
404,000 lbs. of coffee, average 10 years, at 10 cts. 40,400

The labour and material herein before estimated, is for ordinary outfit, and not for plank, timber, copper, and iron fastenings, or labour of mechanics and others, whose ships require what is termed repair, which, as is well known, occurs after a few years, more or less according to the quality of the vessels, and which, when occurring, involves an expenditure from near the cost of a new ship, down to \$1000 each.

We estimate the whole value of the ships and outfit, as they sail, at \$20,180,000.
The length of voyages on vessels in the Sperm Fishery, at three years, and on the Right whale ships at twenty months. The proceeds or imports from the fishery in 1841 was, of Sperm oil, 5,018,076 gals., worth 93 cts. per gal. \$4,767,172
Of Right whale oil, 653,465 gals., at 33 cts. \$217,154
Of whalebone, 2,073,500 lbs. at 20 cts. 414,696

Of which returns, the officers and crew would draw for their services on the voyage about 30 per cent., or \$2,807,706.
The articles used in the outfit of the whaling fleet, and contained in the foregoing statement, it will be found were:—
Of articles purely agricultural, or the direct produce of the forests, the value of \$2,752,757

Articles, the material of which is the product of our soil, and the labour of our artisans 724,000
Articles, the materials the product of our own as well as foreign countries, and the labour both foreign and domestic, but which might be domestic, viz.:—
Clothing for the crews, and for slop \$1,704,000
Iron hoops, manufactured at home from foreign iron 522,300
Try pots, cast in our own furnace, as well as imported 78,000
Articles of which the material is not produced in our country at all, or to that extent as to afford any considerable supply, wrought by American as well as foreign hands:—
Sheathing copper and nails \$1,039,200
Cordage and tow lines, from Manila and Russian hemp 745,200
Molasses \$148,000
Sugar 180,320

Articles, foreign in material and labour, viz.:—
Heavy sail cloth \$471,960
Light sail cloth 133,200
Coffee 40,000
Direct labour, viz.:—
Carpenters, caulkers, riggers, block and sail makers \$1,248,000
Coopers 708,928
Blacksmiths 291,000
Boatbuilders 130,000

For the voyage of the fleet 2,377,628
Add to this the share of officers and men, for their services, on oil, &c., which arrived in 1841 2,207,706

The foregoing estimate of the agricultural and other supplies consumed in the prosecution of our Whale Fishery, is confined to the voyage at sea only; but if we take into view the consumption occasioned by it at home, by the numerous class of men whom this branch of industry sustains, in manning all departments of the business, and connected with it in all its branches and effects; the mechanics, labourers, coopers, and other persons occupied in carrying its products to the home and the foreign market, and again returning the supplies which it needs, your Committee feel confident that they speak within bounds when they say, that, as related to many items of the statement, the amount may be quadrupled, thus making the aggregate consumption of the products of our soil, simply, \$11,011,028, and some other products and the item of labour somewhat in proportion.

For direct protection, those who are engaged in the Whale Fishery do not seek. The skill and enterprise of the men who conduct it, can meet that of any country, in any mart, from which they are not excluded.

The duty of twenty cents per gallon on oils generally, proposed by the bill from the Committee of Manufactures, as it respects sperm and whale oil, your Committee believe may be held nugatory, and that it will neither increase the revenue nor the market for these articles. The duty imposed on other foreign oils we deem proper.

The prosperity of the various agricultural, manufacturing, and other industrial branches in our country (in a great measure the only customers and consumers who will receive from us the product of our fishery) is of vital importance to this branch of business, and we therefore ask leave further to say, that your Committee, in common, as we believe, with most of the practical men in our country, having become fully convinced that our manufacturing and mechanical establishments, and through them our agricultural and various other industrial pursuits, (so essential in our country, and indispensable to its restoration, and preservation in a sound and prosperous state), requires from Congress a prompt and decided action for their preservation and protection.

Your Committee deem it their duty to lay before you their unqualified conviction that this important branch of enterprise requires the measures alluded to, to save it also from the lowest depression.

Could your Committee believe that the subject on which they now address you in its future bearings had relation only to the measures of our own country under the present sectional and other views entertained by many of our legislators, we should not at this time trouble you with our convictions, but should wait with what patience we might until every section of our country, and every intelligent man in it should, from their own experience, become convinced of the necessity of that protection to our domestic industry which is now withheld.

vinced that in the same proportion the American whale fishery must decline, or follow such removal, and also go into foreign hands. They are also fully convinced that a fear of the last result, under causes so well calculated to produce it, is no visionary anticipation.

So far as the immediate interest of the fishery is concerned, should the present measures of our government be carried out, and the large portion of mechanical and manufacturing products now produced by the industry of our own citizens come to us from foreign labour, causing, as this would, a proportionate increased demand abroad for the products of the whale fishery—could such portion of the products of our fishery be transported to and sold in such foreign markets on the same easy condition on which we seem disposed to receive their products, however the change might affect our manufacturers and artisans—those engaged in the whale fishery might bear it. But such reciprocity does not exist, nor in the opinion of your Committee is at all to be anticipated. In the ports of Great Britain the products of our fishery is met with duty of £26 12s. sterling, with 5 per cent. addition thereto on the imperial ton of 302 2-5 gallons, meant to be prohibitory, and is so except when an occasional state of their market admits of the introduction of a comparatively insignificant quantity paying this enormous duty—when (as with our bread stuffs and most other agricultural products) it is only admitted under the most extreme want.

In the ports of France, such is the policy pursued by that government, that oil from our fishery is excluded and never shipped there. That Government having first encouraged the introduction of the whale fishery by a bounty, it is now successfully prosecuted in their ships.

Thus the two countries, into whose hands, if our present system is continued, your Committee fear our present home industry will, in a great measure, fall—offers in such an event or in whatever degree it may so fall, no substitute or resource for our whale fishery; but that it too, in the same proportion, must also go into foreign hands.

Your Committee beg leave to present some facts, which they think may prove that their fears and anticipations are by no means imaginary:—
Some years ago the British Government deemed it desirable to further the Sperm Fishery from England, and to this end availed itself of the energy and skill of American officers, and granted liberty to an American gentleman to introduce American ships and material on the most favourable terms, who with this aid pursued this business with a success equal to that of our own ships.

This period, however, was followed by the introduction of manufacturing establishments and various other operations of industry similar to the British in our own country—and soon opened a fair and extending field of enterprise to our citizens in the whale fishery from their country, which they naturally preferred to a foreign one—and this branch of our industry increased from about 30 ships averaging 200 tons each, to not less at the present time than 650 ships tonnage 193,000 tons, manned by 16,000 seamen, full one-half of whom are green hands at sailing, and return seamen.

The French Government, as the only means of introducing this important branch of industry, offered a temptation to American enterprise to commence it, and it is now permanently established in France.

Within eleven or twelve years the fishery has been commenced, and is now carried on from St. Johns, New Brunswick, with the British market open for the oil they take, protected by the enormous duty to which we have alluded—whilst the owners of whale ships in that province are constantly visiting our ports to procure our officers for their ships to conduct their voyage.

Can there be a doubt, then, than in the event of the measures of our own government causing a decline of our own whale fishery, and with it the loss of its valuable products taken from the ocean, that our enterprising citizens, who command and navigate our whale ships, and who for perseverance and skill in this business stand before the people of any country, must and will be driven to pursue their accustomed avocation in those foreign countries where they will be most welcome, and where their enterprise will meet a reward which may be denied them at home.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE AMERICAN PROVISION TRADE.

(From the Mark-lane Express, Oct. 28.)

Liverpool, October, 1841.
In the present interval between the close of one season, and the spring of another, suitable opportunity is afforded for making some observations on the position and prospects of the provision and general produce trade, now fast rising into importance, between America and this country, and for recommending some alterations in the mode of preparing and shipping provisions for the English market, suggested by the experience of past years.

From the annexed statement of the import of the four leading articles to the Liverpool market during the past season, as compared with the preceding ones, it will be seen that the trade is fast extending, and giving a sure evidence of the magnitude which it is certain soon to reach: no right estimate can, however, yet be formed on the subject, many circumstances having operated against the trade so far, which will no longer interfere. The strong prejudice which to some extent existed at first against American provisions, and for which there was good reason, in the inferior quality of the earliest arrivals, has been gradually removed, as shippers have learned to conform their brands to the wants of the English market, and as the confidence of buyers has in consequence been gained. In the first shipment a great error was committed in the selection of the articles, price being more considered than quality; whereas, in consequence of their having to compete with the finest and most established brands of Irish, superior quality was required, in order to secure a sale for them: hence arose the heavy losses sustained at the opening of the trade, and also during the past season, where the same error was committed. It should be borne in mind by all shippers, that the finest qualities of all

articles subject to a fixed duty, not *ad valorem* (and if the duty payable be a high one), will generally prove the most profitable shipments, inasmuch as all qualities being subject to not only the same duty, but the same charges also, the difference in cost which would appear considerable at the low rates of the home market, would hardly be applicable at the much enhanced value in the foreign market.

But—No article of American produce has had more difficulty in securing a footing in our market than beef, and none has more successfully established itself in its introduction since principally from the prejudice which the inferior character of the first shipments naturally produced, and which required some time to dissipate, and the marked change which has taken place in the prospects of the trade has been owing to the improved quality of successive arrivals, and the resolute perseverance of shippers in keeping our markets liberally supplied, in the face of dull sales, and still more discouraging sales. The low ranges of price which have been current during the past season (say from 45s. to 68s. per tierce), though productive in many instances of loss to the exporters, have yet advanced the trade, by greatly extending the sale of the article, an evidence of which is seen in the comparative imports of the last three seasons, to which we have already referred; and as the recent imports have proved the capability of the United States to give us the whole of our supplies, of approved quality, and at prices with which other countries cannot compete, the prospect of a satisfactory and paying trade in beef is favourable, provided the supplies are in some measure adjusted to the demand of our markets. The decrease in the supplies from Ireland is shown in the annexed return of imports to London and Liverpool, and still less may be expected this season; for though the quantity required for the service of our army (and which Ireland exclusively supplies) is only 3000 tierces, yet so long as the manufacturing and trading interests of the country remain in so prosperous a state as they are at present, there will be an ample home demand at more remunerative prices, for all the beef that Ireland can supply. The course of prices for the season is generally indicated by the rate at which the government contract is taken, and which has just been concluded for 3000 tierces at 104s. per tierce (of 326 lbs.) against 600 at 78s. in 1841, and 16,000 at 418s. 6d. in 1842.

As the American *cure* will, therefore, have the almost exclusive supply of the English markets in their own hands, they should avoid the faults in cutting and packing, which still attach even to their best brands, and thus exclude competition, not only by lowness of price, but also by perfection of quality. Several of the best parcels that arrived during the past year were very dark in colour, which arose either from the use of a bad quality of salt, or from the imperfect seasoning of the casks, the strong pickle having drawn out the juice of the timber. The latter appears the more probable cause, and which may be avoided in future, by having the oak from which the casks are made more thoroughly seasoned, or by the use of other wood for the purpose, the casks also have generally been too large, allowing the meat to roll about; they should be made of such a size as just to receive the required quantity with tight packing, leaving room for a good heading of salt; the meat, too, has been often very irregularly meased, the pieces being of very unequal sizes, whereas each piece should be as nearly as possible 8 lbs., and should be cut square and compact. These details may appear to some persons matters of small moment, still an attention to them will be found to contribute materially to the successful introduction of American beef to the English market.

Pork has less difficulty in finding a market with us; and less care and attention have, in consequence, been given by curers in adapting their shipments to our market. The position of the trade is, therefore, much the same as it has been for two years past; but it is capable of great extension, and which is sure to take place if an equal facility is shown in preparing an article suited to the English market, as has been done in respect to beef. The price of pork has been advancing in Ireland for some time past, with the prospect of continued high rates during the coming season, as the number of hogs fed there this year will fall considerably under the usual quantity, in consequence of the partial failure of the potato crop. The Government contract for 14,000 casks has been taken at 112s. per tierce of 336 lbs., against 600 at 78s. in 1841, and 14,000 at 115s. in 1842. A high range of price for Irish pork, is, consequently, expected, which will have a fair opening for American, with the prospect of paying rates for suitable qualities. Referring to our circular of 1st September, 1842, for a full detail of the Irish mode of curing and packing, we would here only repeat that the brand of "Prime Mess Pork," should consist of fifty pieces of 4 lb. each, from hogs weighing 160 lb. to 200 lbs., every part being packed, except the head and legs. It is most important, too, that the meat be firm and well fed, and free from the oily character which American pork generally possesses. The extreme softness of the fat no doubt arises principally from the nature of the feeding in the western country, but is also in part owing to the practice, which we believe generally prevails in America, of cutting up the meat and putting it in salt immediately on being killed; whereas, it should be allowed to remain at least thirty-six hours, in order that it may become quite cold and firm, and thus better prepared for the action of the curing process. The remarks made as to the size of the casks for beef apply equally to those for pork.

HAMS, with the exception of a few parcels of very superior cure, for which a high price has been obtained, have not had a satisfactory sale; and, as there is no probability of their ever coming extensively into use for home consumption under the present high duty, a limited quantity only will be wanted for export in bond. LARD.—Of the various articles of modern import from the United States, lard took the lead from the first, and has continued to maintain its position as the item of most extensive import. It is bought most largely by shopkeepers, to retail for culinary uses; by chandlers; and by oil and soap manufacturers. For the first, the finest quality only is wanted, firm and of good colour, and as free as possible from the oily flavour which attaches, more or less, to all American lard. It should be put up in neat kegs, no variation of quality being allowed in the same parcel. For the other purposes, barrels are the preferable package, chandlers requiring strength of qualities and firmness of texture; while all descriptions, down to the most inferior grease, are suitable for the oil and soap manufacturers.

Butter.—The import of this article to Liverpool during the past twelve months was somewhat over 1,400 tons; while the steady and progressive increase in the trade gives promise of a much extended import in coming years. The general quality of American cheese shows that the soil of the United States is well suited for its production, and which makes it the more to be regretted that the very obvious defects of make, which have so much operated against its more extensive introduction into England, should not be remedied. This might easily be accomplished by the circulation of proper instructions on the subject among the farmers in the cheese-making districts in America. Of these defects, the principal arise from a too hurried manufacture, and insufficient pressing, which, by leaving the whey in the cheese, not only injures the flavour, but renders it more liable to decay, while the same cause makes it open and porous, a fault particularly objectionable. The make of English cheese has never been equal to the demand of this country, and the home supplies have consequently been supplemented by large yearly imports of Dutch. There is now, however, every prospect of the required supplies being drawn largely, if not principally, from the United States instead of Holland—the diminishing import from the one, and the rapidly increasing demand from the other, already creating such a change. As regards the form of the cheese, it is desirable that they be made of less breadth and greater depth or thickness, which would both conform them nearly to the appearance of Cheshire, with which they have to compete, and would also fit them better for passing through the ordeal of a long sea voyage. These hints come too late to affect this season's make; but they may be availed of in leading shippers to make their selections for the English market with more judgment than has yet been shown. Of the various modes of packing cheese in casks, we incline to recommend that of separating them by thin boards, which should be greased, in order to prevent them from adhering to the cheese when much heated and soft. The remarks already made on the preference which should be given to the finest qualities of articles generally for shipment, are peculiarly applicable to cheese.

BUTTER AND BACON, from the United States, are subject to such high duties as will generally be prohibitory, but they may come largely from Canada—the small duties imposed on colonial produce being no serious obstacle. The production of butter in Canada is the more likely to be stimulated, in consequence of its being now seen that that country is almost quite excluded from participating in the trade of supplying England with beef and pork, not being able to compete with the United States in a trade which, so far as the demand for these articles for export and ship's stores is concerned, is virtually free.

TALLOW seems likely to rank for the future among the staple imports from the United States to this country, and deserves the attention of shippers. The better qualities of American that have been imported so far, have given much satisfaction to the consumers, and are now generally sought after, at 6d. to 1s. per cwt. below the price of Russian yellow candle. The qualities required in tallow, are—a bright pale or primrose colour—a strong dry body, free from any admixture of lard or grease, and uniformity both in quality and package. These are essential points to be attended to; and we would further recommend to large operators, to adopt some distinctive brand for their best quality, the character of which, when once established, would secure for it a ready and satisfactory sale. At present there is no American oil market, and the stocks of Russian in the country are small, the import of the latter into Great Britain to the present time being 16,000 casks less than at the corresponding period of last year; and as the shipments from Russia now on the way will cost fully 48s. duty paid here, no reduction from present rates is likely to take place.

LARD OIL.—The duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, imposed on this and other manufactured articles, will always prevent any extensive import of such, so long as they can be equally well manufactured in this country. Candles will have a sale to a small extent, in bond, for export.

HIDES, HORNS, ASHES, BEES WAX, WHALEBONE, SPERM OIL, and some other articles, are likely to become of increasing importance, as items of import from the United States; but the trade in them possesses no feature that demands notice, the amount of which will be determined wholly by the relative rates of the two markets.

FLAX SEED AND CLOVER SEED.—The quality of American seed has been deteriorating for some time past, and is fast losing the confidence of the agriculturists in consequence. The farmers too of late years are more particular in their selections, and unless, therefore, more care is bestowed in having American seed pure and unadmixed, the demand for it for sowing will cease. In the early part of the summer, the long continued dry weather seemed quite against the prospect of any important quantity of clover seed being saved, and, in consequence, several speculative purchases were made from the stock that remained over unsold from last season. The favourable change that took place, however, in the after part of the summer, so altered the prospects of the home growth, that prices have since continued to recede, with the prospects of low rates for the coming season, and very limited imports being required.

HEMP has been receiving a good deal of attention of late, and has come forward in sufficient quantity to have its value ascertained and its quality tested. It is found to possess great strength of fibre, and in all other respects to have good natural quality; but most parcels of dew-retted that have arrived have been so dark in colour, and so imperfectly cleaned, that its sale in consequence has been much hindered; £22 per ton has been the extreme rate obtainable, while the value of Russian was £27 to £28; the imperfect cleaning, and dark colour of the American alone prevented it from reaching the same price.

WHEAT, FLOUR, &c.—The result of the harvest being now pretty well ascertained, we are enabled to say with confidence that with regard to wheat—the great staple crop of England—there has never been a more abundant harvest reaped, while the excellence of the quality is quite equal to the abundance of the yield. Oats rank next as to yield, but are below an average. Barley and beans, in consequence of the long-continued drought in the early part of the summer, are a very short crop, which in many parts of the country was a complete failure. The abundance of the wheat crop will, however, compensate for the deficiency in the others, and low rates, for that article at least, may be looked for. The reduction in price which has already taken place has advanced the duty to the highest point, 20s. per quarter, and at which it is likely to remain during the winter, so that the stock of United States flour held in this country, and which in Liverpool alone amounts to 140,000 barrels, must remain in bond till next summer at least, with the exception of whatever portion may be required for export. The result, so far, of this season's importation from Canada, shows that the object contemplated by Peel's corn bill of last year has been fully secured, in drawing to the river St. Lawrence a considerable portion of the produce of the western States of America. A late return shows, that the exports from Canada, up to August this season, were 307,000 barrels flour, 237,000 bushels wheat—the exports to the same period of last season having been only 50,000 barrels flour, and 15,000 bushels wheat!! In the operation of this law, therefore, ample compensation is made to Canada for the loss of the trade with Great Britain and her colonies, in provisions; but at the same time no long tenure of any such protective system need be calculated on, as the present tendency of British legislation is evidently, to abandon that protection, and of which the Canadian Corn Act is considered, at least by the agricultural interest, a very significant evidence.—Referring to the subjoined statements in illustration of our remarks, we are your obedient servants,

J. AND C. KIRKPATRICK,
Importers of American Beef, Lard, and Cheese.
Into Liverpool.—From 1st September, 1841, to 31st August, 1842, 3,367 barrels beef; 9,113 barrels and 69 tierces pork; 1,125 barrels and 39,174 kegs lard; 1,844 casks and 4,732 boxes cheese.
From 1st September, 1842, to 31st August, 1843, 5,437 barrels and 2,083 tierces beef; 8,001 barrels and 33 tierces pork; 12,326 barrels and 22,857 kegs lard; 2,105 casks and 3,619 boxes cheese.
From 1st September, 1843, to 31st August, 1844, 9,812 barrels and 10,789 tierces beef; 5,933 barrels and 22 tierces pork; 25,585 barrels and 30,425 kegs lard; 6,504 casks and 22,395 boxes cheese.
Importations of Cheese into Great Britain.
From Europe.—In 1840, 22,621 cwt.; in 1841, 254,955 cwt.; and 1842, 165,614 cwt.; and in 1843, 136,998 cwt.
From America.—In 1840, 41 cwt.; in 1841, 15,154 cwt.; and in 1842, 32,312 cwt.

Imports of Irish Beef and Pork.
Into Liverpool.—From September 1, 1841, to August 31, 1842, 7,444 tierces and 625 barrels beef, and 17,416 barrels and 2,442 half barrels Pork.
From September 1, 1842, to August 31, 1843, 5,508 tierces and 597 barrels beef; and 14,731 barrels and 552 half-barrels pork.
From September 1, 1843, to August 31, 1844, 4,937 tierces, 16 barrels beef; and 18,615 barrels and 1,153 half-barrels pork.
Into London.—From September 1, 1841, to August 31, 1842, 13,772 tierces and 2,741 barrels beef; and 25,574 tierces and 17,384 barrels pork.
From September 1, 1842, to August 31, 1843, 14,036 tierces and 5,678 barrels beef; and 22,217 tierces and 24,094 barrels pork.
From September 1, 1843, to August 31, 1844, 6,713 tierces and 382 barrels beef; and 14,090 tierces and 3,730 barrels pork.
Average Yearly Import of Beef and Pork for Ten Years, to 1840.
London.—14,760 tierces and 2,706 barrels beef; and 20,238 tierces and 24,137 barrels pork.
Liverpool.—9,119 tierces and 1,850 barrels beef; and 27,932 barrels and 9,268 half-barrels pork.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1845
OCCUPATION LICENSES.
At eleven o'clock of Thursday, the 20th March, will be put up to auction, at the Police Office, Sydney, the Licenses to occupy under the regulations of 21st August, 1841, the following portions of land, for one year from the 1st April, 1845. Further information respecting the land may be obtained from the Surveyor-General, and respecting the conditions from the Colonial Treasurer, and at the Police Office of the district. Upset price £5 per section of 640 acres:—
WENTWORTHLAND.—1, 640 acres, at the Fish River.
GEORGIANA.—2, 640 acres, about five miles south-east of Mount Werrig.

OCCUPATION LICENSE.
At eleven o'clock of Thursday, the 27th day of March, will be put up to auction, at the Police Office, Bathurst, the license to occupy under the regulations of 21st August, 1841, the following portion of land, for one year from the 1st April, 1845. Further information respecting the land may be obtained from the Surveyor-General, and respecting the conditions from the Colonial Treasurer, and at the Police Office of the district. Upset price £5 per section of 640 acres:—
GEORGIANA.—1, 640 acres, near Mount Lawson, Campbell's River.

CHURCH GRANT.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 7th February, 1845.—The following description of Grant of a Town Allotment which has been appropriated to the purposes of the Presbyterian Church, as heretofore more particularly mentioned, is published for general information, in order that the parties concerned may have an opportunity of correcting any errors or omissions that may have been made inadvertently—being in addition to those advertised on 8th February, 25th June, 14th July, 1st October, and 12th December, 1842, and on 1st March, 4th May, and 1st August, 1843, and on 22nd January, and 14th May, 1844. At the expiration of one month from this date, if no caveat be lodged, or other cause of uncertainty appear, a Deed of Grant for the Allotment will be executed in favour of the approved Trustees.
BATHURST.—3, 1 rood, county of Cumberland, parish of Bathurst, and in the lot of Sir G. Giffes as a site for a Presbyterian School House.

CHURCH GRANT.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 7th February, 1845.—The following description of Grant of a Town Allotment which has been appropriated to the purposes of the United Church of England and Ireland, as heretofore more particularly mentioned, is published for general information, in order that the parties concerned may have an opportunity of correcting any errors or omissions that may have been made inadvertently—being in addition to those advertised on 8th February, 25th June, 14th July, 1st October, and 12th December, 1842, and on 1st March, 4th May, and 1st August, 1843, and on 22nd January, and 14th May, 1844. At the expiration of one month from this date, if no caveat be lodged, or other cause of uncertainty appear, a Deed of Grant for the Allotment will be executed in favour of the approved Trustees.
BATHURST.—3, 1 rood, county of Bathurst, parish of Bathurst, town of Bathurst. Authorized by Sir G. Giffes, as the site for an Episcopal School House.

IMPORTATIONS.
TARALUA.—Brindle cow, branded JP off ramp, Brindle calf, about seven months old, unbranded. Strawberry steer, branded L off ramp, off ramp. Black heifer, branded IG off ramp. Red heifer, branded EG off ramp. Black steer, white back and belly, branded LG or G off ramp. The above cattle are not released on or before the 31st February, they will be sold. D. RANKIN. 10s.
YASS.—From Mr. Borber's station, Bell Vale, on 1st February: Red heifer, branded (M) on ramp, 48 on ribs, branded (M) on ribs, white on back and belly, branded (M) on ribs, near side. Red heifer, white on back and belly, same brand. Red heifer, same brand. Red heifer, white on back and belly, about six months old, unbranded. Also from the estate of H. Hume, Esq., on 3rd of February—Light brindle cow, branded E over 24, near ramp; a red and white spotted heifer, branded E over 24, not claimed on or before the 27th instant, they will be sold. J. Wood. 11s.
CANBERRA.—February 10: Spotted red and white poley cow, branded AML, conjoined off ramp, (C) off ribs, branded (C) on ribs, white, same brand. Brindle steer, same brand. Brindle bullock, branded W and apparently J. Yellow bullock, branded HK off ramp. If not claimed in twenty-one days they will be sold. J. KERR. 9d. 6d.
MOUNT ARTHUR.—January 29: Red and white heifer, branded L-CC off ribs. Red cow, branded C off hip, illegible brand off shoulder. Grey cow, unbranded. Grey heifer, branded HW near hip, illegible brand off hip 6 off ribs. Grey heifer, unbranded. Red and white heifer, unbranded. Red and white bullock, branded RS near hip, SW off ribs. Black bull, unbranded. Red bullock, branded TC off hip. Red and white steer, branded JK near shoulder. Red and white bull, unbranded. Black bull, unbranded. Black and white heifer, unbranded. Brown and white bull, unbranded. Black and white bull, unbranded. Red and white bull, unbranded. Red and white bullock, branded CK near hip and shoulder. Red steer, branded EH off ribs. Black heifer, unbranded. Brindle white bull, unbranded. Red cow, branded 8C, under near hip and thigh. Strawberry steer, unbranded. Red heifer, branded M near hip and ribs. Black and white steer, unbranded. Yellow and white bullock, branded 22, near hip. Red steer, unbranded. Red and white bullock, branded 9 off thigh. Brindle and white steer, unbranded. Blue steer, branded MM near hip. If the above cattle are not released on or before the 27th February, they will be sold. A. SMITH. 16s. 9d.
BONNET NYRANO.—January 27: Yellow cow, branded C off ribs, 1W near hip, near ear, a brindle heifer calf by bar side, unbranded. Red steer, branded A, over M near hip. Brown steer, 12 months old, unbranded. Black heifer, white back, unbranded, about 16 months old. Black bullock, white back, 2 years old, unbranded. Brindle bull, branded M, over M, on hip, ears split. Brindle bullock, small off on forehead, branded JC or J off hip. Red bullock, branded M, over M, on hip, ears split. Red steer, branded 22, near hip. Red and white steer, branded 9 off thigh. Brindle and white steer, unbranded. Blue steer, branded MM near hip. If the above cattle are not released on or before the 27th February, they will be sold. C. MACKEY.

NOTICE.
MR. JOHN BROWNE, of Campbelltown, having received the accounts up to the 31st ultimo, due to this Office, from persons residing in the districts of Campbelltown, Stonequarry, Appin, and Camden, is authorised to collect such accounts forthwith; and where they are overdue, he is instructed to proceed against the parties in the Court of Requests; or, if not within that Court, then to commence proceedings in the Supreme Court.
KEMP AND FAIRFAX, Proprietors.
Sydney Morning Herald Office, January 31, 1845.

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